State Library

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 12. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1855. WHOLE NO. 314.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. DON WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1855.

R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. T. GIBSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention.

Office, south end of Court House.

Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,
Apothecary & Druggist,
Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of
Pure and Genuine
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.
Also, Dealer in American, French and English
Chemicals, Drugs,
Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine
Tobacco and Cigars.
FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.
——*ALSO*——
Fine Brandies and Wines,
Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Cancers Can Be Cured.
DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of these celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

MURDER!!!
$500 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good
MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,
Assaying, Civil and Mining
Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF
TINLEY & HERRON'S,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st. 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Clarendon Iron Works.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullics, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*

March 29, 1855

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Bonnets, Bonnets.

We have just received this morning by Express, a lot of beautiful English Straw Bonnets. Will the ladies call and examine them!

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

July 2.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Yancey County, I will sell on the premises

On the 27th of September

next, all that valuable body of

LAND,

Lying on South Toe River, in Yancey county, the late residence of James McDowell, deceased, containing in different Tracts about

2000 Acres,

Of the finest land in Western Carolina.

TERMS.—A credit of one, two, and three years will be given. Bond and approved security required of the purchaser.

M. P. PENLAND,
C. & M. E. for Yancey County.

August 9, 1855. tds

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES**, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

WHEAT MARKET.
SPRINGS' MILLS.

I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte, from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.

June 28, 1855. 3m.

New Goods! New Goods
JAMES M. BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn.

His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF JACKSON.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

H. T. Burnett
vs.
Nancy Burnett.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Nancy Burnett, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*
June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF JACKSON.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

A. B. Shooler
vs.
Eliza Shooler.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Eliza Shooler, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court at office the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*
June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF JACKSON.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

William Welch
vs.
Elizabeth Welch.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the said Defendant, Elizabeth Welch, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER. *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*
June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

Receiving and Forwarding
GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmennt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

The Solitary Worshipper.

A single number of the Society of Friends in Boston is said to have gone to their place of worship for some years after his fellow-worshippers were all dead.

Alone and silent there he sat,
Within the house of prayer,
Where, once with him his brethren met,
In silent worship there.
They had all gone—the young and old,
Were gathered to the dead;
He saw no more their friendly looks,
He heard no more their tread.

Yet still he loved, as came the day
When they were wont to meet,
To tread the old familiar way,
And take his 'customed seat.
Plain was the place, an humble hall
In which he sat alone;
The show of forms, the pride of art,
To him were all unknown.

No organ pealed its solemn notes,
No choir the stillness broke,
No preacher read the sacred page,
Or to his hearer spoke.
He heeded not those outward things,
To wake the reverend mind,
For other ends than such as this,
They seemed to him designed.

In silence, gathered to himself,
The spirit he implored,
And without speech or outward sign,
The Father he adored.
And to his mind was opened then
The meaning of the word,
"Ask and receive," "seek ye and find,"
The Spirit of the Lord.

The Spirit strengthened and consoled,
And gave him inward sight;
And on his lonely darkened path
It threw a heavenly light.
No more alone! for he had come,
To Zion's holy hill,
The city of the living God,
That saints and angels fill.

The elders there with silver locks,
The sisters' modest grace,
The young in all their innocence,
With glory filled the place;
No cloud of sorrow or of care,
A soul has never known,
That in that happy band he saw,
Nor felt it e'er alone.

There looks of peace and love unchanged
Assured his trembling soul;
And bade him banish every fear,
And every doubt control.
With them again as when on earth
He held communion sweet;
And by their sympathy, was made
For Heaven's own worship meet.

A Pleasant Country for a Nervous Man.

A Texas correspondent of the New York Herald describes the domestic products of that favored land in glowing terms. If the half of his account is true, it must be a pleasant place for a nervous man, or one to whom a toad is the cause of a fit of "conniptions."

The cattle, however, are not the sole occupants of the prairie by any means. Droves of wild horses are not unfrequent, and deer are in countless numbers. The small brown wolf or cayeute is quite common, and you occasionally get a glimpse of his large black brother. But Texas is the paradise of reptiles and creeping things. Rattle and moccasin snakes are too numerous even to shake a stick at; the bite of the former is easy cured by drinking raw whiskey till it produces complete intoxication, but for the latter is no cure.—The tarantula is a pleasant institution to get into a quarrel with. He is a spider with a body about the size of a hen's egg, and legs five or six inches long, and covered with long coarse black hair. He lies in the cattle tracks; and if you see him, move out of his path, as his bite is absolutely certain death, and he never gets out of any one's way, but can jump eight or ten feet to inflict his deadly bite.—Then there is the centipede, furnished with an unlimited number of legs, each leg armed with a claw, and each claw inflicting a separate wound. If he walks over you at night, you will have cause to remember him for many months to come, as the wound is of a particularly poisonous nature, and is very difficult to heal. The stinging lizard is a lesser evil, the sensation of its wound being likened to the application of a red hot-iron to the person; but one is too thankful to escape with life to consider the lesser evils any great annoyance. But the insects! Flying, creeping, jumping, running, digging, buzzing, humming, stinging, they are, everywhere. Ask for a cup of water, and the rejoinder in our camp invariably is—"Will you have it with a bug or without?" The horned frog is one of the greatest curiosities here, and is perfectly harmless. It has none of the cold, slimy qualities of his northern brother, but is frequently made a pet of. Chameleons are innumerable, darting over the prairie in every direction with inconceivable swiftness, exercising their peculiar faculty of changing their color, to correspond with the color of the object under which they may be. The woods on the banks of the bayous are perfectly alive with mocking birds, singing most beautifully, and feathered game is abundant, and very tame, as it is scarcely ever sought after. The only varieties that I have seen are the quail, partridge, snipe, mallard, plover and prairie hen.

"Do you love me, Simon?" "Do I love you!—ask the sun if it loves the flowers—ask a cold kitten if it loves a warm brick? Love you—show me the man that says I don't, and I'll cave in his head with a cistern pole."

Some of the papers in Pennsylvania are talking of Mr. Reeder, the late Governor of Kansas, as a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair of the Keystone State.

Barbarity of the Chinese.

CANTON, April 10, 1855.

Having been here a sufficient length of time to lose all respect and sympathy for the people, I concluded to accept an invitation to visit the execution ground with my friend Lieut. W., who had been several times there, and was familiar with that suburb. I was told that on every day, not sacred to some Joss, large numbers of Chinese rebels and criminals were beheaded, and that in some cases, where the culprit was a chief among the rebel forces, the Chinese penalty of being "cut into ten thousand pieces" was almost literally performed. My informant, Lieut. W., saw a man flayed in the most savage and brutal manner—his face skinned, his legs and arms broken, his bowels ripped open, and his liver taken out, to be prepared as a delicacy to be eaten by the Imperialists! My curiosity, however, only extended to visiting the scene of these barbarities. I had never witnessed an execution, and had no desire to do so; but after we got to the ground the gate was closed upon us, and we were compelled to be the unwilling witnesses of a most appalling butchery. No less than one hundred and fourteen victims were decapitated in our presence, and, after the first shock and faintness which the first flowing of blood produced, I must admit with frankness, that I looked upon this wholesale murder with as much indifference as I would to see a flock of sheep slaughtered. The whole band received their doom with the most stoical indifference, and I saw no tears, and listened in vain for a single groan. The prisoners kneeled, leaning forward with their heads bent downwards, and their necks were severed with a single blow of the short sword held in both hands by the executioner. As the head dropped, the body pitched forward to bear it company.

As an evidence of the Chinese indifference to life, I was informed by a respectable American merchant, who has been several years in Canton, Mr. H., of the house of King & Co., that a culprit condemned by the laws of China to suffer death, may hire a substitute to die for him for the sum of twenty dollars!

Almost every hour of the day you may see dead bodies floating among the raft of boats on the river, and no one turns aside to drag them out and bestow upon them the rite of sepulture. They look with equal indifference upon the struggles of a drowning man, and only in rare cases will lend a hand to save.—A foreigner who happens to fall into the river would be beaten off if he attempted to save himself by clinging to the boats of the Chinese.

A "Strange" Preacher.

His name was Strange. Many will think his conduct was strange also. He was a zealous preacher and a sweet singer. Nothing gave him so much pleasure as to go about the country preaching and singing. A benevolent gentleman, well off in worldly gear, desiring to make him and his family comfortable in their declining years, generously presented him a title deed for three hundred and twenty acres of land. Strange accepted the donation with thankfulness, and went on his way, preaching and singing as he went. But after a few months he returned and requested his generous friend to take the title deed.—Surprised at the request, the gentleman inquired:

"Is there any flaw in it?"

"Not the slightest."

"Is not the land good?"

"First rate."

"Is'nt it healthy?"

"None more so."

"Why, then, do you wish me to take it back? It will be a comfortable home for you when you grow old, and something for your wife and children, if you should be taken away."

"Why, I'll tell you. Ever since, I've lost my enjoyment in singing. I can't sing my favorite hymn with a good conscience any longer."

"What is that?"

"This:

"No foot of land do I possess,
No cottage in the wilderness,
A poor wayfaring man.

"I dwell awhile in tents below,
Or gladly wander to and fro,
'Till I my Canaan gain.

"Yonder's my house and portion fair,
My treasure and my heart are there,
And my abiding home!"

"There!" said Strange. "I'd rather sing that hymn than own America. I'll trust the Lord to take care of my wife and children."

He continued singing and preaching, and preaching and singing; and the Lord, said the lecturer, did take care of him, and his children after him.

WHAT A LAWYER SHOULD BE AND SHOULD NOT BE.—The lawyer who browbeats or badgers a witness, not to expose falsehood, but to subvert the truth, by operating on weak nerves, the embarrassment incident to every man upon the stand, perhaps for the first time, or by questions intended to perplex the witness and shake his honest testimony and thereby impose upon the jury—whatever may be his talents, however high his rank, in whatever popular request may be his purchasable aid in procuring for a lie or fraud the sanction of a court and jury, or in knowingly screening a scoundrel from punishment—deserves himself to suffer the penalty from which he saved his guilty client, and ought to be thrown over the bar of the temple of justice, which he thus desecrates, and does so much to bring into disrepute among men. The profession of the law is held in honor, for promoting, not perverting, the right. Whenever it does the former, and as long as it does it, but no longer, should it be suffered to take a part in the administration of justice.

EDITORIAL CONDUCT.—Abusive personality is the last and lowest resort of unprincipled controversy—the most contemptible of weapons—and one which in the end invariably injures the one who uses it more than his victims. Unfortunately its evil results do not stop short with the editor who descends to its use—it casts a stain on all who profess to approve of his paper.—*South Carolinian.*

A celebrated poet at one time advertised that he would supply "lines for any occasion." A fisherman sought him shortly after, and "wanted a line strong enough to take a porpoise."

[From the New Orleans True Delta.]

The Louisville Atrocities.

It is not necessary to call the attention of our readers to the details of the recent insurrectionary proceedings in Louisville, the brutal, bloody, and disgraceful record being destined to a wide circulation among our fellow-citizens, astounded that such terrible transactions could occur under the very eyes of the public authorities of a large city, uninterrupted and unpunished; and among the nations of the old world, where the enemies of our republican system can use it as a powerful argument against our institutions and the capacity of man for self government.

We quote the accounts of the deplorable excesses committed, from the Courier and Journal of Louisville—the former, we believe, a recent seceder from the order of Know Nothings; the latter, one of the most inflammatory, dangerous and unscrupulous supporters of the secret association whose influence in the elections of the country since its advent has usually been marked by the grossest violation of individual right, and the most indefensible excesses. We do not say that the blame of initiating the deplorable outrages committed at many elections in the last eighteen months was in all cases fairly chargeable to the Order; nor do we think it necessary or useful to provoke controversy about such a matter: we simply assert that since this secret association came into the field of politics as an element in our elections, more blood has been shed, more property wantonly destroyed, greater and more dangerous violations of the laws have occurred than had ever before been experienced in the most exciting times or the most violent contentions of parties, put together. Now, it is apparent to us, and it must, we think, be equally so to all decent, orderly and law respecting citizens, that one of two things cannot but follow the commission of such atrocities: either we must abandon our system of self government, and submit ourselves to a military despotism, or take such steps to effect an organization of the government of our large cities as will enable those charged with their administration promptly to vindicate the laws and trample down all those who dare to violate them, whether in the desecrated name of Americans or others chosen by adopted citizens, whose allegiance to the republic is made subservient to their evil passions and habits of insubordination. To American citizens, native and adopted, if they really desire to maintain and perpetuate republican government, all violators of the laws are alike odious, and sympathy with them is a crime little, if at all, inferior in enormity and turpitude to the actual commission of the crimes of murder and arson of which they are the infamous authors.

In thus unqualifiedly denouncing the perpetrators of such crimes as those which have, within a few days past, disgraced Louisville, and to some extent lowered in the eyes of the world the character of our country, we should be unfaithful to our duty did we forbear from pointing the attention of reflecting citizens to those persons, neither obscure nor uneducated, in our own city, who are found openly defending the murders and the destruction which have occurred, and who daily, in the most public manner, endeavor to stir up the murderous passions of bad men here to a repetition of the horrors of which Louisville has been made the theatre. We have several persons of this description in our mind's eye at this moment, and we hope we shall be spared the pain of ever referring more directly and pointedly to them.

The question should not be whether persons charged with violations of the law are of this or that party, of American or foreign birth, but whether they are really guilty; when the utmost penalties prescribed for such offences should be rigorously and impartially dispensed to them; for every one should be made to understand that this is a country of law and order, not disorder and licentiousness, and that no man can violate either with impunity. Hoping that our columns may never again be polluted with such abominable particulars as those copied from the Louisville journals, we take leave for the present of the loathsome subject.

It is a noticeable fact, and we would earnestly commend it to the attention of those Democrats who may think or may have thought that the "order" would promote them, and that, through its portals was the direct route to office and preferment, that not one former Democrat has been elected in North Carolina, but that the former Whig K. N.'s have been. Reid, Latham, Shepard and Stowe have been thrown into the breach, and politically speaking, slaughtered. Paine, Reade and Puryear are no doubt elected. Don't you see how it is? You Democrats are put in front ranks to break down the Democratic party, without any chance for yourselves; but where there is a chance, mark the difference! Not one of you is thought of. Don't you see and feel the secret influence that works the wires? Don't you see and feel how you are to be used? To rising young men in the Democratic party the appeal is made to come over—see how you are served when you do come over. Is it any place for Democrats?—We have no doubt that many who make these appeals are perfectly sincere, but just look at the facts—the practical workings of the affair as planned out by the hidden hands that held the wires. The fact is that it could not be otherwise. The case of the four former Democrats put forward to be defeated, as contrasted with that of the three former Whigs who have been elected, is a pretty hard one, but it may be useful for instruction. It may teach a lesson. The masses of all parties are honest—who can deny it—but the operation of a secret society like this cannot be the proper machinery to carry out the honest intentions of the masses, and it has not carried them out, and it cannot.—*Wil. Jour.*

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—We regret to learn that a mail boy, who carries the mail from this place to Clarksville, Geo., was killed by lightning, between Jarratt's bridge and Horse Shoe, in this district, on Wednesday last. His horse was killed at the same time.—*Pickens (S. C.) Courier.*

The Hon. George E. Badger qualified as a Magistrate for the County of Wake at the August Term, and took his seat on the Bench as one of the Court.

The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, has been for some time a presiding Magistrate in the County Courts of Alamance.—*Raleigh Standard.*

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, August 30, 1855.

Particular Notice.

Our Agent, Col. J. M. ISREAL, will visit the several counties of this Judicial Circuit, beginning at Cherokee on the first Monday in September. We hope all who are indebted to us will be ready to square up. We have incurred heavy obligations in carrying on our business, and money we MUST have—there is no alternative. We hope that ALL will settle up, and not force us to collect by law. Col. ISREAL is fully empowered to act for us.

ALABAMA.—In Alabama, Winston, Democrat, is elected Governor by a majority of ten or twelve thousand. The members of Congress elected are as follows:

1st District—Perry Walker, K. N.
2d—Eli Shorter, Democrat.
3d—Sampson W. Harris, Democrat.
4th—Wm. R. Smith, K. N.
5th—George S. Houston, Democrat.
6th—W. R. W. Cobb, Democrat.
7th—James F. Dowdell, Democrat.

TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Union says Johnson's majority for Governor is two thousand and thirty. The following are the Congressmen elected:

1st District—Albert G. Watkins.
2d—W. H. Sneed.
3d—S. A. Smith.
4th—John H. Savage.
5th—Charles Reedy.
6th—George W. Jones.
7th—John V. Wright.
8th—F. K. Zollicoffer.
9th—E. Etheridge.
10th—Thomas Rivers.

TEXAS.—The returns of the election in Texas show that Pease, Democrat, the present Governor, has been re-elected Governor by some thousand majority. The whole Democratic State ticket has been elected.

BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.—We have received a "Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Burnsville High School, located at Burnsville, N. C., 1854-5." Rev. T. P. Thomas, A. B., President and Principal of the Male Department. John H. Calfee, Principal of the Female Department. James H. Hensley and William C. Bowman, Teachers in the Primary Department. Number of Students: Males, 62—Females, 27. Total 89.

THE EASTERN WAR.—There is nothing important from the Crimea, with the exception of the fact that the bombardment of Sebastopol had been resumed.

The French Government had announced the discovery of a legitimist conspiracy, the object of which, according to the papers, was to excite an insurrection in Spain, and thereby aid Russia.

☞The yellow fever is rapidly increasing at New Orleans. During the week ending the 20th instant, there were 517 deaths, including 394 from the fever.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAIL ROAD.—The Pickens Courier, speaking of the Blue Ridge Rail Road, says: "The friends of this great enterprise will be glad to learn that the work is progressing in a very encouraging manner.—In this State it is being vigorously pushed forward by the sub-contractors. In Georgia, all the road, with the exception of six miles, is under contract, and the work progresses finely. The remainder will be taken in a short time. We understand the road in North Carolina and Tennessee will be delivered to the contractors soon, and the work along the whole line commenced immediately thereafter. With the ability and energy of the Direction, the favorable improvement in the money market, a bountiful harvest and consequent cheapness of provisions, and industrious and energetic contractors, we can see no good reason why the work should not proceed satisfactorily, and we believe that it will continue to do so."

☞There appears to be no abatement in the yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth. The citizens in various towns and cities throughout the country have made liberal voluntary donations of money and provisions for the relief of the sick and destitute of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

☞Russia averages about 8 persons to a square mile, France 170, and England 230.

A Know-nothing Gun Spiked by one of its own Men.

The following letter will open the eyes of those honest victims who have been misled by the statement of Mr. Kenneth Rayner, in relation to the appointment of a Roman Catholic to a Cabinet Office. Mr. R. has taken care not to publish Mr. Barringer's letter to him; but Mr. Vespasion Ellis, having used Mr. Rayner's statement, has received and published to the world a letter from Mr. Barringer, in which Mr. Rayner is held up in rather an unenviable light by his friend, our late Minister to Spain. Mr. R. had invoked the name of Mr. B. in his electioneering schemes: Mr. B. shakes him off coldly. Read Mr. Barringer's letter, and then say what a worthy aspirant for Vice Presidential honors Mr. Kenneth Rayner is!

SARATOGA, July 23, 1355.

Dear Sir: I did not receive till last evening your note of the 13th instant, addressed to me at Baltimore, and covering your card to the public, in which reference is made to a conversation between the Nuncio of the Pope at Madrid and myself, about the appointment of Mr. Campbell as a member of the present Cabinet at Washington. If I had sooner seen or heard of the contents of your card, I should have deemed it my duty to reply at once to that portion of it which refers to myself and to this matter.

You are mistaken as to the purport of the remarks made to me by the representative of the Pope at Madrid. It was not that he knew beforehand that Mr. Campbell would be appointed, and as a member of the Catholic Church, or that he knew anything about it before the appointment was actually made.—What I have said, and what I repeat, is, that before I had any certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while its constitution was still in doubt, and the subject of conjecture in the public mind at Madrid, he told me that Mr. Campbell was appointed, and that he was a Catholic; which was the first information I had of either fact.

I did not at all suppose that he had any previous knowledge of an intention to appoint this gentleman to office, or that he knew, or had any reason to believe it was done, in pursuance of any bargain or intrigue to this effect, on the part of any persons whatsoever.

The inference I made was, that the appointment of a Catholic to this high office being, naturally, a cause of much interest and satisfaction to the church of that faith, especial pains had been taken in some quarter, to communicate the earliest intelligence of that fact to the leading members of the Catholic priesthood.

It is proper to add that, having seen in a Raleigh paper a brief, and what appeared to be an imperfect, report of the speech recently made in Washington by the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, in which there occurred a similar statement, though somewhat different in detail from that contained in your card, and in which my name was quoted as authority, *I took the earliest opportunity, on the 6th instant, to write him a note for the purpose of correcting the erroneous impressions which might so readily be made on the public mind*, however unintentional, from such a reference to a casual conversation in social intercourse, without a written statement of the facts.

I am, very truly, yours, &c.,
D. M. BARRINGER.

To VESPASIAN ELLIS, esq.,
Washington city.

☞A correspondent of the Washington Union, writing from Wilmington, says: "The earnest zeal with which Winslow, Branch, Craige, Shaw, Scales, and Clingman advocated and expounded the true doctrines of the constitutional right of a State to regulate its own constituency and religious toleration, will never be forgotten. As evidence of the fact, a reference to the vote for the candidates elected to the next Congress shows a clear majority of six or eight thousand adverse to the dogmas of the new movement. This is an increase of four thousand over the vote received by the present gubernatorial incumbent. The Democracy throughout the Union have ample cause of rojoicing over the great victory achieved by their brethren of the Old North State."

THE CROPS.—The accounts of the crops in the West, though somewhat contradictory, are of the most cheering character, generally.

A writer from Louisville, Kentucky, to a New York paper, states that "the corn fields of Ohio and Indiana may be estimated by tons, but cannot be measured by bushels. The Great West, this year, can feed all Europe, and have a whole crop left behind."

Wisconsin will have 20,000,000 bushels corn to spare.

PRESBYTERIANS VS. KNOW NOTHINGISM.—We give below the action had by the Presbytery of Wisconsin, in which we discover the opinion they have of this secret society:

"The Presbytery of Shaneango, Wisconsin, of the Associate Presbyterian Church, at a meeting held on the 17th ult., adopted the following resolution, which we would commend to the special imitation of members of every Protestant denomination:

"*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Presbytery, the principles of our church exclude from communion the members of the secret society called Know Nothings, and the members of all such secret societies, and that the Presbytery direct Sessions to enforce this opinion."

HAVANA.—Dates from Havana to August 11, report the cholera as raging with great violence among the soldiers and negroes. The yellow fever is also prevailing.

☞Hon. Abbot Lawrence died at Boston on the 18th instant.

☞The corn crop in western Georgia is unusually fine.

The Charleston Meeting.

Among the important political meetings held recently, we regard the meeting in the city of Charleston, on the 15th instant, as occupying a prominent place. It was a large gathering, composed of State Rights, Southern Rights, and Anti-Know Nothing citizens. W. D. Porter, Esq., presided over the meeting, assisted by twenty nine Vice Presidents.

Mr. Porter, upon taking the Chair, addressed the meeting at some length upon the object for which it had assembled, and ably and searchingly reviewed the principles and purposes of Know Nothingism.

Hon. I. W. Hayne rose, and after a few preliminary remarks, submitted for the consideration of the meeting the following address and resolutions:

ADDRESS.

When South Carolina, after a long period of political excitement, settled past differences, and through a constitutionally organized convention, proclaimed to the world the principles which were held in common by her sons, and in her sovereign capacity defined her position in regard to the Federal Union, we had hoped that, for a time at least, she might be spared further agitation and party distraction. To the allegiance of her citizens we trusted for uniformity of principle at home, and we felt assured that her sister States of the South would know where to find her in time of need. We desired only to keep the ship of State fast at her moorings. We did not seek progress, but simply to maintain steadfastly the position taken by the highest authority known to our institutions. South Carolina, we had hoped, would, with quiet dignity, her "bide time" for further action.

It is now manifest, however, that party organization has become necessary to resist a new policical combination, known as the order of Know Nothings, but lately assuming for themselves the name of the "American party"—a party which, in the rapidity of its growth, and success of its early movements, having outstripped the numerous fanatical developments in the free States, has reached our State, and has introduced into it principles and practices new, and dangerous and distracting.—Notwithstanding its professions, it practically repudiates the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty—rejects the right of free discussion—denies the inestimable blessing of freedom of conscience—sacrifices personal independence—threatens the subversion of the rights of the States as sovereign members of this confederacy—and, in its assertion of the indisputable and rightful sway of the majority, annihilates the independence, safety and welfare of the slaveholding States.

It then becomes, as we conceive, the imperative duty of all who regard the preservation and faithful construction and enforcement of the Constitution of these United States, as a high political duty, who are resolved to maintain the rights of the States, and particularly, of the slaveholding States, as incidents of their sovereignty, and the political rights and privileges, as well of the people as of the States, as set forth in the Constitution of the Union, and in that of the State of South Carolina, to array themselves, not in secret, but openly; not bound together by oaths, but by the strong ties which unite those who have enjoyed the rich blessings of civil freedom and religious toleration; not for the advancement of selfish purposes, but for the good of the communties in which they live, and of the State to which they belong; not by the order of any Grand Council, but in obedience to their own free and generous impulses; not subject to control, except such as the establi hed laws of their country, and their conscientious convictions of duty, may suggest—in opposition to this combination, now styling itself "The American party," in order that its course may be stayed; the manifold evils it has produced, and will produce, be abated; its unwholesome effect on the moral character of our State be removed, and the blighting curse of political proscription and religious intolerance, forever averted.

We adopt as a basis of organization of such a party of opposition, the following

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That as citizens of the State of South Carolina, we recognize the ordinance adopted by the people of the State, assembled in Convention in 1852, as a part of the fundamental law of the body politic, equal in authority, as a declaration of right, with the Constitution itself, and we proclaim, as a cardinal principle of the present organization,

"That South Carolina, in the exercise of her sovereign will as an independent State, acceded to the Federal Union known as the United States of America; and that, in the exercise of the same sovereign will, it is her right, without let, hindrance or molestation, from any power whatsoever, to secede from the said Federal Union; and that, for the sufficiency of the causes which may impel her to such a separation, she is responsible alone, under God, to the tribunal of public opinion among the nations of the earth."

We consider the proceedings of said Convention as having authoritatively defined the position of South Carolina and her relation to the Federal Union. And in the opinion of this meeting, the obligation of the third degree, as set forth in the Constitution of the National Council of the United States of North America, known as the Order of Know Nothings, is a direct denunciation of the principles of this ordinance, and the position assumed in these proceedings, and the triumph of the order in this State, would effect a political revolution within her limits.

2. *Resolved*, That we protest against the proposition put forth by the Grand Council of the order, in Philadelphia, that "the maintenance of the Union of these States is the paramount political good"—a doctrine which assumes that Government is above the objects for which it was instituted—strikes at the very foundation of the sovereignty of the States, and under every violation of the Constitution, however flagrant, and under every degree of oppression and injury, however destructive, demands of the States eternal and unresisting subjection to the central power; and we disapprove, as heretical in principle and eminently dangerous to the South, the idolatrous devotion to the Union of these States, so prominently and constantly inculcated by the constitution and ritual of the order, when contrasted with their silence as to the necessity of preserving unimpaired the rights of the States respectively.

3. *Resolved*, That we hail with unfeigned satisfaction, the recognition by the Democratic parties of Georgia and Louisiana, of the resolution adopted by the people of Georgia, assembled in Convention in 1851; and, as we believe, South Carolina, too, "will, and ought to resist, even (as a last resort) to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, any action of Congress upon the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, incompatible with the safety, domestic tranquility, the rights and honor of the slaveholding States, or any act suppressing the slave trade between the slaveholding State, or any refusal to admit as a State any Territory hereafter applying, because of the existence of slavery therein, or any act prohibing the introduction of slaves into the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, or any act repealing or materially modifying the laws in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves."

4. *Resolved*, That we sympathize with the friends of the slavery cause in Kansas, in their manly efforts to maintain their rights, and the rights and interests of the Southern people, and that we rejoice at their recent victories over the paid adventurers and fanatical hordes of Northern abolitionism. That the deep interest felt and taken by the people of Missouri in the settlement of Kansas, and the decision of the slavery question in it, is both natural and proper; and that it is their right and duty to extend to their Southern brethren in that Territory every legitimate and honorable sympathy and support.

5. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the existence and progress of the organization known as the order of Know Nothings, is opposed theoretically and practically to the principles which have hitherto characterized South Carolina as a State, and the Southern rights party everywhere, and render a rally and re-organization of that party in South Carolina a matter of imperative duty with those who remain steadfast in the faith.

6. *Resolved*, That this meeting disapproves utterly and entirely of the introduction of religious tests into the politics of the country, and believes such a connection opposed to the Constitution of this State, to the Constitution of the United States, and anti American in spirit and policy.

7. *Resolved*, That while regard the facility with which foreigners of all kinds are admitted to the rights of citizenship, and the abuses practised under the existing naturalization laws, as proper subjects of legislative reform, we unhesitatingly and uncompromi-ingly reject, as a remedy, the formation of secret affiliated political associations, possessed of powers so novel and despotic as those of the order of Know Nothings; and we utterly repudiate the indiscriminate condemnation, and unqualified exclusion from the privileges of citizenship, of all foreigners whatsoever, which is the practical result of the triumph of the Order, as illiberal, unjust, unwise, and peculiarly anti-American.

8. *Resolved*, That in addition to these stringent objections, we are opposed to the Know Nothing Order—

Because, by its secrecy and mystery, its oaths and ritual, it is calculated to promote insincerity and duplicity, and to stifle the bold, open, manly conduct and conversation which characterize the man of honor and the freeman.

Because its tendency is to organize a band of spies in every community, to watch the conduct and catch the words of the unsuspecting, to be reported to their secret councils, and made the foundation of political proscription and persecution.

And because its practices strike at social confidence, and all that is dear and valuable in the social relation.

9. *Resolved*, That it is due to the fraternal harmony which hitherto has existed here, to the future yet certain perils, which as citizens of these slaveholding States we must meet, and to resist which successfully there should exist unbroken unanimity, that we should, with the utmost earnestness, appeal to those who have been led into this Order, to come out from it, and strip it of its power to do evil, and to all, of whatsoever political designation they may have been, to unite in opposition to an organization, which, if successful, must prostrate the rights of individuals and States; any in the obedience it exacts to the will of a majority, extinguishes the hopes and rights of a minority.

10. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committe of one hundred, who shall be charged with the organization of a Southern Rights Party, in opposition to the Order of Know Nothings.

☞It is said there are over 200 Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in California.

☞A few days ago an election took place in St. Louis for Circuit Attorney and Assessor, which resulted in an Anti-Know Nothing majority of 1,418. At the previous election there was a large K. N. majority in that city.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—The Washington Star says an impression prevails in Washington City that Hon. Wm. Preston, of Ky., will have the place of Minister to England tendered to him when made vacant by Mr. Buchanan's intended resignation.

☞A census of Wisconsin has been in progress this season, and the Milwaukie Sentinel gives returns from various localities which five years ago had an aggregate population of 31,211, and now have 51,995. The Sentinel thinks that this rate of increase will hold good throughout the State, in which case the aggregate population will be 550,000.

☞Ex-Governor Metcalf, of Kentucky, died at his residence in that State, a few days since, of cholera.

NO SECTS IN HEAVEN.—The celebrated Whitfield, when preaching on one occasion from the balcony of the Courthouse, in Philadelphia, cried out, lifting his eyes to Heaven: "Father Abraham, who have you got in your bosom? Any Episcopalians?" "No!" "Any Presbyterians?" "No!" "Any Baptists?" "No!" "Have you any Methodists there?" "No!" Have you any Independents or Seceders?" "No! no!" "Why, who have you, then?"—"We don't have these names here; all here are Christians; believers in Christ." Oh, is that the case? Then God help us all to forget party names, and to become Christians in deed and in truth.

PASSING AWAY.

Sad words, mournful destiny, written on every object of creation, from the great globe that sails in silvery light through space, to the tiny flower that only blooms to die!—Melancholy lesson that, though everywhere inscribed on the book of Nature and of Life, we never fully learn till taught by our own painful experience. As the barque that bears us, passes noiselessly down the stream of Time, and we miss the objects that surrounded us when our voyage began; as new scenes open to the view, and the stream widens, and the dull roar of the distant ocean ever and anon falls in deep-toned murmurs upon the ear, then for the first time do we realize how truly our condition is described in those solemn words, "*Passing Away!*"

Nothing is stationary, nothing stable, on this tide of life. In vain we try to cast anchor in the bottomless current. Nothing is unchanging but the skies. "Passing away" is the universal and inexorable law. Vicissitudes of fortune, alienation of friends, death of kindred—one by one these ties are sundered, with which in vain we seek to moor ourselves upon a restless wave. From the "big ambition" of the great warrior, foiled of its mighty prey, and chained, like an imprisoned lion, upon a barren rock in the ocean, to the mother's hope that lies blasted in some little coffin, change and disappointment are the inevitable lot of our race. "Passing away" is written in sad letters on the graves of those who die in childhood, but in more mournful characters in the hearts of those who live and suffer, a more dismal change from joy to sorrow, and from innocence to sin.

The spring passes into summer, summer into autumn, autumn into winter, and winter into spring. From death to life the transition throughout Nature is as regular as from life to death. Consoling thought! All the analogies of Nature gild the grave with the hope of resurrection. It cannot be, while even the grass of the field revives with the breath of spring; whilst the tree that seemingly barren and leafless through the long winter, casts off with the vernal air its shroud of snow, and displays new vitality and beauty; it cannot be that man, the master of the lower world, shall know no resurrection; that the slumbers of the grave shall have no morning, and in the form where dwelt a god-like mind, there shall be no germ of immortality.

"Passing away!" Mournful thought to the young, the happy, and the proud sons of wealth; but good news, glad tidings of great joy to the children of sorrow and misfortune; to the hewers of wood and drawers of water; to the toiling multitudes who sow that others may reap, and whose sweat is coined into gold for rich men's coffers. A woeful requiem to Dives, as clothed in purple and fine linen, he revels in luxury; the sweet whisper of an angel to Lazarus, strengthening him in his agony.

"Passing away" is written upon sorrow as well as upon joy; the cloud must pass as well as the sunshine; and every buffet of the pursuing wave sends the voyager nearer his haven. The Inequalities of life will soon be ended; the rich and the poor become food for the same worm; the political and social tyrants exchange their good for evil things; and then, Time "pasing away" into Eternity, will come that grand and permanent state, in which Eternal Justice will assert its dominion; in which patient, merciful and forgiving Virtue will be raised from the dust, its tears wiped off, and the shadows of joy that "passed away" from it on earth, will become angels of Heaven, and abide with and gladden it forever.

Never marry a man until you have seen him eat. Let the candidate for your hand pass through the ordeal of eating soft boiled eggs. If he can do it and leave the table spread, the nakpin and shirt unspotted—take him. Try him next with a spare-rib. If he can accomplish this feat without putting out one of his own eyes, or pitching the bones into your lap, name the wedding day at once—he will do to tie to.

SECESSIONISTS.—At a late term of the county Court in Perry county, Indiana, there were twenty-two applications for divorce, seventeen of which were granted. One lady set forth in her petition that her lord always slept with his back towards her. She obtained a bill.

The fear of infection recently caused some persons, at Aberdeen, Scotland, to burn all the clothes, and even the prayer book of a deceased cholera patient, but six £1 notes found on his person were religiously preserved.

"Does the razor take hold wel'?" inquired a darkey, who was shaving a gentleman from the country, a few evenings since. "Yes," replied the customer, with tears in his eyes, "it takes hold first rate, but it don't let go worth a cent.'

A ROW AMONG THE MASONS.—It is rumored that there is a grand split in the "Grand Lodge" of New York, and that the seceding or ex communicated party are coming out with a manifesto that will make a buzzing in the camp.

The editor of the Rochester Democrat gives this recipe to kill fleas on dogs: Soak the dog for five minutes in camphene, and then set fire to him. The effect is instantaneous.

Reform is an omnibus that is always going to start.

Western newspapers are having a little fun at the expense of New Hampshire. A person travelling in the State thus writes to a Toledo paper—

"All along the route I noticed great tracts of rocks carefully fenced in, for no other reason that I could imagine, than to keep the cattle out, and thus prevent their starving to death."

There has not been a case of cholera in Paris this summer.

Time flies like an arrow, days and months like a weaver's shuttle.

He who can suppress a moment's anger may prevent many days' sorrow.

The City of Nauvoo.

The editor of the "Keokuk Gate City" thus describes Nauvoo, Illinois, the former city of the Mormons, as it appeared to him on a recent visit:

"Putting up at the 'Nauvoo Mansion,' the former residence of Joe Smith, and the rendezvous of his clan, we found it a cool, countrified hotel, surrounded by shrubbery, everything neatly kept and cared for, and imparting a fresh wholesome air. The hostess was the former wife of Joe, and, with her present husband and children by her former spouse, still resides on the premises she entered with the prophet when the Saints first founded the city. She informed us she had resided in the 'Mansion' for sixteen years. During that period she has witnessed the origin, growth, and decay of the city; the inception of a new religion, the most strange conglomerate of truth, fanaticism, superstition, and arrant cheating that was ever inaugurated in a civilized community; has witnessed its development, been familiar with its spirit and character, and cognizant of the motives which ruled its leaders; seen the first and last of all the strange things enacted there; passed through all the social changes incident to that community; observed all the important facts of its singular and interesting history, and at last finds herself the quiet housewife of a pleasant country tavern, which was but recently the home and head quarters of a band of men of peculiar character and pretensions, and of her husband who was the chief. Nauvoo, and particularly the 'Mansion,' must possess a strange and remarkable interest for her. A daughter, (now a widow,) and several sons, children of Smith, compose her family. The property held by Smith, and falling to the family, has made them very wealthy, but there are no signs of ostentatious life or inclination among any of them.

"Ascending the hill to examine the 'temple' and its surroundings, we came upon the community of Mons. Cabet, who were gathered for dinner in a large house in the rear, which seemed to be the common eating room of the Icarians. The meal, economically provided, and with entire uniformity in its character, was enlivened by a band of instrumental music, numbering some thirty performers, and they seemed to be intent on celebrating, in their own way, the great anniversary, (4th of July,) as any body else. An address was pronounced by Mons. Cabet, in the forenoon, in French, and other addresses were made in German and English.

"The temple is a pile of ruins, as most people know, except the front. That, with the exception of the tower, still remains. There is enough in that to afford some idea of its almost weird-like, incongruous, heathenish, but fresh and vigorous architecture. It is deeply to be deplored that Vandal hands did not permit it to remain as a monument of the strange religion that caused it to be erected, and the strange worship to which it was dedicated. The entrance to an underground avenue is still discernible among the rubbish on the south side of it. This avenue, and others which the husband of Mrs. Smith informed us existed beneath the surface of the ground, led by connection with them to several points where the leaders of various purposes assembled to conduct the affairs of the community, concoct their schemes and execute their plans.

☞There is an extreme of arrogance and untruthfulness in the talk of the Know Nothing party and its organs, which justice and respect for the majority of the citizens of North Carolina demands should be exposed. They talk about the majority of the native protestant citizens of the State as "Anti-Americans"—as the "Foreign and Catholic party."—There are not five hundred foreign and Catholic voters in the State, and the majority for the Democratic party as shown by the recent vote is some seven thousand. Even supposing that every foreign born citizen, every Catholic citizen in the State voted for the anti-Know Nothing candidates, there still remains a clear majority of sixty-five hundred native born citizens, against the party which arrogates to itself the exclusive appellation of "American." Now is it not an insult to the people of North Carolina for a defeated minority to stamp the great majority of their native born protestant fellow citizens as "anti-American?" Shall a faction denounce the people of the good old North State as "anti-American," as the "Foreign and Catholic party?" Is the verdict of North Carolina nothing? Is the solemnly recorded vote of a vast majority of native born protestant citizens nothing? Has not the State spoken, and is she not American? Is North Carolina a Foreign or Catholic State?

How long is this insulting trumpery to be persevered in? How long is it to be endured? How long will the respectable members even of that party sustain their organs in such arrogant nonsense?

☞Cameron, of the "Fayetteville Argus," has been to see the Elephant, and thus takes him off:

"The Menagerie and Circus have been in town a short time during this week; and of course we went to see the Elephant. Though a rather large specimen of the quadruped race, the elephant is neither beautiful nor graceful; but still he is well worth the trouble of looking at. The specimen that visited our town is said to be about 22 years old, 2-3ds grown, weighs 11,050 lbs., or thereabouts, measures over 10 feet high, has a trunk or snout about 4 feet long, tusks nearly 3 feet, ears and eyes somewhat like a hog, tail like a big mule's with the hair shaved off, head favors nothing in the world but an elephant's, skin favors the black mud on the bank of the river, dried in the sun, with here and there a few hairs stuck in about as close together as the stitches in a pair of lady's shoes made in the North for the Southern market, legs about the size of a long pine stump, terminated with feet very much like a Broddingnagian mud turtle, with nails trimmed short, movements about as graceful as an inebriated log smokehouse endowed with the power of locomotion. But what he lacks in grace and beauty he makes up in strength and appetite. We don't exactly recollect how much his keeper said he could consume in a day, and hate to state the quantity without data, lest our veracity should be doubted; but we saw him wrap his trunk round a water melon, and poke it into his mouth with as much ease as a schoolboy would take in a stolen plum. Take him altogether, the elephant is rather a tall animal, and would make a fine locomotive ladder in a fruit orchard. If he were thoroughly fat, he would make an awful lot of sausages, and his skeleton, if turned upside down and well planked, would make a pretty good fishing skiff."

The Sea Serpent Caught.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Republic, writing from Silver Lake, tells, of the capture of the "wonderful sea snake."

Daniel Smith, of Covington, an old Whaleman, about two weeks since, while here, had the good fortune to see the monster. He immediately went to New York for an old shipmate of his and his 'irons,' who on Friday last arrived with harpoons, cordage and everything necessary to catch a monster.

About nine o'clock on Monday, the animal made his appearance between the whalemen's boat and the shore, revealing twenty or thirty feet of his length. He lay queiscent upon the surface, when the whalemen's boat moved slowly toward him—Mr. Smith poising a Lily-iron in the air, (a Lily-iron is a patent harpoon, a heavy cutting knife being attached by the middle to the end of the iron by a rivet. As soon as the knife enters the body of an animal, this movable blade turns at right angles to the wound, and being entirely blunt and flat on one side, it is impossible to extricate it except by cutting out.) When they had got about ten feet from the animal, the iron whistled throught the air and went deep into his body. In a moment the monster lashed the air, at a bound revealed his whole enormous length, and then making the water boil in every direction, he described rapid forming circles and arcs of circles, with such a swiftness the eye could scarcely follow him.

He then darted off in another direction towards the upper part of the lake, the suddenness of his movement almost dragging the boat under water. Line was gradually given him, and after the space of half an hour it was plain that his strength was almost exhausted. The whalemen then came ashore and gradually hauled the line in. The body was within fifty feet of the shore, when renewed life appeared. This was his last great effort. He was slowly dragged ashore, amid the wildest excitement.

The snake is fifty-nine feet five inches in length, and is a most disgusting-looking creature. A thick slime covers his hideous length, a quarter of an inch thick, which, after being removed, is almost instantly replaced by exudation. The body of this creature is variable in size. The head is about the size of a fullgrown calf's; within eight feet of the head the neck gradually swells up to the thickness of a foot in diameter, which continues for fifteen inches, and then tapers down the other way, constantly increasing in size, however, as it recedes from the head, until the body of the monster has a diameter of over two feet in the centre, giving a girth of over six feet.

It then tapers off towards the tail, ending in a fin which can be expanded in the shape of a fan until it is three feet across, or closed in a sheath. Along the belly, from the head to the tail, are double rows of fins, a foot in length—not opposite each other, but alternately placed. The head is a most singular affair. The eyes are very large, white, staring and terrific. Attached to the edge of the upper and lower lids, which are like those of a human being, a transparent film, or membrane is seen, which, while it protects the eye of the animal does not interfere with its vision. He has no nostrils or gills, apparently.

The mouth of this serpent, or whatsoever it may be, is underneath—is almost a counterpart of the fish called a sucker, possessing the same valvular power, pursued up—but it can be stretched so as to take in a body of the diameter of a foot and a half. No teeth can be discovered. A hard bony substance extends in two parallel lines around the upper and lower part of the head. His color is a dusky brown on the sides and back, but underneath the belly it is of a dirty white. It is sinuous like a snake, but has along its back, and on each side, a row of hard substance, knob-like in shape—the largest raised four inches from the surface of the body, extending from head to tail.

The harpoon passed through the muscular portion of the back and touched no mortal part. He lies in the water, an ingenious contrivance of ropes having been placed on him while he was on shore, kneeping his body in a curve, preventing him getting away or proving dangerous. He can use but his head and tail, with which he occasionally stirs up the water all about him for rods. He keeps his head under water, except when he rears it up as if looking around, and presents a most fearful aspect. When rearing he expands his mouth and exhibits a cavity blood-red, most terrible to look upon. As he does this the air rushes forth with a heavy, short puff.

At Newton Upper Falls, Massachusetts, recently, a cow, while quietly grazing beneath a revolving shaft, about six feet from the ground, connecting two buildings at Pettee's machine shop, got the end of her tail entangled, and begun to wind up. Poor "mooly," becoming aware of trouble in the camp, made a vigorous spring, which dissolved her connection with the treacherous iron, leaving her with a stump some six inches long—greatly to the consternation of the honest Hibernian who held her by the rope.

Eat sparingly, and defy the physician.

MARRIED.

On the 23d instant, by Rev. Jacob Hood, Mr. J. P. Gaston to Miss Martha E. Jones—all of this county.

DIED,

At his residence in this county, on the 14th instant, after an illness of 14 days, of Fever, *Mr. John Sluder*, aged about 35 years. He left a wife and four children to bewail their irrepairable loss. Mr. Sluder was a class leader in the Methodist church, and had been for several years an exemplary and devoted follower of the Saviour. His loss will be keenly felt in the settlement where he lived, and where his unobtrusive worth was best known and most highly prized. Let his weeping wife and little ones—his friends and neighbors, dry their tears, for he whom they mourn has exchanged a world of sin and sorrow for a home in the paradise of God on high. Though he cannot return to them, they may go to him.

☞By leave of Divine Providence, three Sermons will be delivered at the Court House in this place on Sabbath, the 9th day of September, by Reverends R C. Furman, of Greenville, S. C., and J. G. Landrum, of Spartanburg. At some period of the meeting an appeal will be presented in behalf of the Baptist Church, for assistance in building a church edifice in this vicinity.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been certified to me by R. P. Merrell, Sheriff of Madison County, that pursuant to An Act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to establish the County seat of Madison county," an election was duly held in said county, on the first Thursday in June last, at which said election, two hundred and sixty votes were cast for location of the said county seat at the place where Adolphus E Baird resides, and two hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast against the same; being a majority of three votes in favor of location at said place.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the requirements of the said act of Assembly, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation making known to all the good citizens of the State, the result of said voting, and the establishment thereby of the county seat of Madison county at the said place.

Given under my hand and the Great
[L. S.] Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.
Greenville, August 30, 1855.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Heirs at law of HENRY PENLAND, deceased, will, by mutual consent, sell on the premises, on the

13th day of October Next,

All that valuable BODY OF LAND lying on Turkey Creek, in Buncombe county, the late residence of said deceased; containing in all something over

400 Acres,

and among the best Lands in the county.

TERMS.—A credit of one, two and three years will be given. Approved security will be required, with interest from date.

M. P. PENLAND, And Others.
August 30, 1855. tds

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprieter has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story Verandah 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room**, where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.
Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

Daguerrian Notice.

MR. HUGHES

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he has taken rooms at the *COURT HOUSE*, opposite his old room, and is prepared to take pictures in a superior and workmanlike manner. Having recently returned from the North with a superior assortment of Stock, he can suit the most fastidious. Call and see. Prices reduced from last season. Aug. 23, 1855.

CITY HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARRISON'S,)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.
August 16, 1855. 6t.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

ATTENTION, ALL ye FLOUR EATERS!

We have on hand a superior article of Flour—Telford's best make—at $5 per sack; also a small lot in barrels, at $10.

Come quick, if you want any "Flour doings," as we can't keep it. Also on hand a very superior article of Corn Meal.

J. M. BLAIR & Co.
June 7, 1855.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not.

April 7.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

Henry Davis
vs.
Elizabeth Davis.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Elizabeth Davis, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*
June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by
June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL
April 7.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.
Dec. 21, 1854.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.
Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.
Dec. 21, 1854.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Asheville Male Academy.

THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 3d of September, and continue five months. Pupils will be prepared for College, or the ordinary business of life.

Terms of Tuition per session of five months, from $8 to $15, according to studies. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. ☞From this rule there will be no departure.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the beginning of the session, when the classes are formed.

Board can be obtained in private families on reasonable terms.

Any one desirous of more paticular information, will please address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.
August 9. 1855. 311—6t.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.
Oct. 20.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 14, 1854. tf

At Cost an dCarriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.

I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summer Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.

As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.

J. B. LOWENBERG.
Asheville, July 19.—tf.

NEW FIRM.

WILSON & BROWN have recently established themselves at the

Tailoring Business

In Asheville, and have just received a fine lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Of all kinds. Also, a variety of Cloths, Vestings and Cassimeres; all of which they will sell for cash as cheap as they can be had anywhere.

They will also attend with despatch to Cutting and Making, and all other matters pertaining to their business.

J. W. WILSON.
J. A. BROWN.
Asheville, July 12, 1855.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.
Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

State of North Carolina.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

In Equity,

Superior Court of Equity Spring Term, '55.

Francis P. Glass and Caleb L. Bowman.
vs.
John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Ann E. Kent, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, to wit: Nathan Zimmermon and wife Eliza, James H. Bowman, Washington Bowman and John Bowman all defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening, and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, Nathan Zimmermon and wife Elvira, James Bowman, Washington Bowman, and John Bowman, defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News at Asheville, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, then and there to plead answer or demur to the bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, W. M. Puett, Clerk and Master of said Court, office in Lenoir, first Monday in May, 1855.

W. M. PUETT, C. M. E.
July 5, 6t.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[CHAPTER I.]

An Act for the better preservation of Life and Property from Vessels shipwrecked on the Coasts of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish such additional stations, on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, for affording aid to shipwrecked vessels thereon, to change the location of the existing stations, and to make such repairs and to furnish such apparatus and supplies as may, in his judgment, be best adapted to give effect to the objects of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a keeper, at a compensation not exceeding two hundred dollars, at each of the stations to be established under the provisions of the first section of this act, and a superintendent, who shall also have the powers, and perform the duty of an inspector of the customs for each of the coasts therein mentioned, and to give said keepers and superintendents proper instructions relative to the duties to be required of them.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no boat shall be purchased and located at any point other than on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, unless the same be placed in the immediate care of an officer of the Government, or unless bond shall be given by proper individuals, living in the neighborhood, conditioned for the care and preservation of the same, and its application to the uses intended.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish stations at such light-houses as, in his judgment, he shall deem best, and the keepers of such lights shall take charge of such boats and apparatus as may be put in their charge respectively, as a part of their official duties.

APPROVED, December 14, 1854.

[CHAPTER V.]

An Act to relinquish to the State of Wisconsin the Lands reserved for Salt Springs therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the "twelve salt springs, with six sections of land adjoining to each," heretofore granted to the State of Wisconsin for its use by the fourth clause of the seventh section of the act entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved the sixth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, there be and hereby is granted to the said State of Wisconsin, to be selected by the Legislature of said State out of any public land subject to private entry, and to be sold in such manner as the legislature may direct, for the benefit and in aid of the university of said State, and for no other purpose whatever, seventy-two sections of land: *Provided*, That any selections of land heretofore made under the act entitled "An act to extend the time for selecting land granted to the State of Wisconsin, for saline purposes," approved the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and which shall not have been sold by the United States, and is not legally claimed by peremption, or otherwise, shall be, and hereby are granted and confirmed to said State for the use of the university of said State, as a part of the seventy-two sections hereby granted.

APPROVED, December 15, 1854.

[CHAPTER VI.]

An Act allowing the further time of two years to those holding Lands by Entries in the Virginia Military District in Ohio, which were made prior to first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to have the same surveyed and patented.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, or continental establishment, their heirs or assigns, entitled to bounty lands, which have, prior to the first day of January, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, been entered within the tract reserved by Virginia, between the Little Miami and Sciota rivers, for satisfying the legal bounties to her officers and soldiers, upon continental establishment, shall be allowed the two years, from and after the passage of this act, to make and return their surveys and warrants, or certified copies of warrants, to the General Land-Office.

APPROVED, December 19, 1854.

[CHAPTER VII.]

An Act to provide for the establishment of the title of the Chippewa Indians to the Lands owned and claimed by them in the Territory of Minnesota, and State of Wisconsin, and for their Domestication and Civilization.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause negotiations to be entered into with the Chippewa Indians, for the extinguishment of their title to all the lands owned and claimed by them in the Territory of Minnesota and State of Wisconsin, which treaties shall contain the following provisions, and such others as may be requisite and proper to carry the same into effect:—

First. Granting to each head of a family, in fee simple, a reservation of eighty acres of land, to be selected in the territory ceded, so soon as surveys shall be completed, by those entitled, which said reservations shall be patented by the President of the United States, and the patent therefor shall expressly declare that the said lands shall not be alienated or leased by the reservees, or their heirs and legal representatives, until otherwise ordered by Congress, and no change of location shall be made without the assent of the President of the United States.

Second. The annuties to which said Indians are entitled, under existing treaties, with the consent of said Indians, together with such as may be allowed them for the cession, or cessions, under the provisions of this act, shall be equally distributed and paid them at their villages, or settlements, within the limits of the ceded territory; but the President shall be invested with power to cause said annuities to be commuted from time to time, for such articles of goods, provisions, stock, cattle, implements of agriculture, the clearing and fencing of land, and the erection of buildings and other improvements, as in his discretion, will conduce most to promote their comfort, civilization, and permanent welfare.

Third. All the benefits and privileges granted to said Indians shall be extended to and enjoyed by the mixed bloods belonging to or connected with the tribe, and who shall permanently reside on the ceded lands.

Fourth. The laws of the United States and the Territory of Minnesota shall be extended over the Chippewa territory in Minnesota whenever the same may be ceded, and the same shall cease to be "Indian country," except that the lands reserved to said Indians, or other property owned by them, shall be exempt from taxation; and that the act passed thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes," etc., be inoperative over the said ceded territory, except the twentieth section, which prohibits the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors to Indians.

Fifth. The President shall have power to prescribe and enforce such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions, as he may deem necessary for the effectual execution of the purpose of this act, which said rules and regulations shall be annually reported to Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of defroying the expenses of said negotiations, the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, December 19, 1854.

[CHAPTER X.]

An Act to authorize the issue of Patents to Lands in any State or Territory, in certain Cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of any claim to land in any State or Territory which has heretofore been confirmed by law, and in which no provision is made by the confirmatory statute for the issue of patents, it shall and may be lawful, where surveys for the land have been or may hereafter be made, to issue patents for the claims so confirmed, upon the presentation to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office of plats of survey thereof, duly approved by the surveyor-general of any State or Territory, if the same be found correct by the said commissioner: *Provided*, That such patents shall only operate as a relinguishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall in no manner interfere with any valid adverse right, if such exist, to the same land, nor be construed to preclude a legal investigation and decision by the proper judicial tribunal between adverse claimants to the same land.

APPROVED, December 22, 1854.

[CHAPTER XV.]

An Act to suppress to Circulation of Small Notes, as a Currency, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons, body politic or corporate, within the District of Columbia, shall make, emit, issue, utter, sign, draw or endorse any bank note, promissory note, or any instrument of writing, for the payment or delivery of money, or other valuable thing, or of any purporting to be a valuable thing, of a less amount than five dollars, to be used as a paper currency, or as a circulating medium, either as money, or in lieu of money or of any other currency, every such person, and every member, officer, or agent of such body politic or corporate, concerned in, or assenting to such making, emitting, issuing, uttering, signing, drawing, or endorsing, as aforesaid, for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for each and every such bank note, promissory note, or instrument of writing so made, issued, emitted, uttered, signed, drawn, or endorsed, one half to the use of any person who shall sue therefore, and the other half to the county of Washington, District of Columbia. And, on the trial of any such cause, if the promissory note, bank note, or other instrument in question, be in part or in the whole printed or engraven, it shall be deemed sufficient evidence of an intention to put the same into circulation in violation of this act, unless the contrary be shown.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, body politic or corporate, to pass, or offer to pass, within the District of Columbia, any bank note, promissory note, or any instrument in writing of a less denomination or amount than five dollars, either as money, or in lieu of money, or of any other currency, and any other person or persons, and every member, officer, or agent of such body politic or corporate, violating the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five, nor more than ten dollars, for every such offence, one half to the use of the person who shall sue therefor, and the other half to the use of the county of Washington, District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons, body politic and corporate, holding any such bank note, promissory note, or instrument in writing, may present the same for payment to the person or persons, body politic or corporate, that made, emitted, issued, uttered signed, drew, or endorsed the same; and if, upon such presentment, the person or persons, body politic or corporate, that made, emitted, issued, uttered, signed, drew, or endorsed the same, neglect or refuse to redeem the same in gold or silver, such party so neglecting or refusing shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for each and every such bank note, promissory note, or instrument of writting so presented, and payment thereof neglected or refused, as aforesaid, to the use of the person or persons, body politic or corporate, holding and presenting the same as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That each and every forfeiture, under the foregoing provisions of this act, shall be recovered in an action of debt, before any justice of the peace in the District of Columbia, in the name of any person who shall sue therefor, and jurisdiction is hereby expressly given to each and every justice of the peace in the District of Columbia to try and adjudicate each and every such case.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all contracts, whether written or verbal, hereafter made, to pay or deliver money, or any valuable thing, or things purporting to be a valuable thing, the consideration whereof may be, either wholly or in part, any paper currency or circulating medium under five dollars, or other paper or currency prohibited by this act, shall be deemed and held to be illegal and void; and the person or persons suing on such contract shall have no remedy in any court of law or equity; and, in any suit brought on such contract, it shall be competent for the defendant, under the general issue, or any appropriate special plea, to offer evidence of the nature or of the consideration of the contract so sued on; and, on the defendant's making oath that he or she has not evidence sufficient to prove the nature or consideration of such contract, it shall be the duty of the court before which such suit may be brought, to require the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or either or any of them, to be sworn to testify the truth in regard to the transaction; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall not be present at the trial, to compel the attendance of such plaintiff or plaintiffs as a witness or witnesses, and to postpone or continue the cause till such attendance can be procured; and if, after the whole evidence shall have been heard, it shall appear that the consideration, either wholly or in part, of the contract was such paper currency or circulating medium prohibited by this act, judgment shall be rendered for the defendant or defendants, and for costs against the plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any merchant, hotelkeeper, shopkeeper, grocer, commission merchant, or insurance agent, any owner or driver of a hackney carriage, omnibus, cart, wagon, or dray, and huckster, butcher, auctioneer, livery-stable keeper, any owner or keeper of a billiard-table or ten-pin alley, any pawnbroker, any manager or agent of theatrical or other amusements, any hawker or pedlar, transacting business under a license granted by the corporation of the city of Washington or of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, or any other person or persons transacting business under such license, shall either receive or pay out any paper under the denomination of five dollars, or any other paper not payable in specie on demand, so prohibited as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia to sue out process in the nature of a *scire facias*, or to institute other suitable proceedings in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, against such offender or offenders, returnable to the said court immediately, if said court be then sitting, or to the next term of said court, if there be then a vacation of the terms of said court, requiring such offenders to show cause why his, her, or their license aforesaid, shall not be forfeited; and on proof exhibited to said court of such receiving or paying out of such prohibited paper as aforesaid, said court shall forfeit, annul, and vacate such license, and no other license for any purpose shall be granted to such offender or offenders until one year thereafter shall have passed and expired.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the marshal of the District of Columbia, and of every constable of said district, to give information to some justice of the peace in said district, of every violation of this law which may come to his knowledge.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That on the trial of any cause other than a criminal prosecution, under the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the court before whom such cause is pending, to cause to be brought before said court, and examined as a witness, any defendant to any such suit, his agent or employer, touching the matters and things in controversy, and to employ such process to effect the object aforesad, as is usual in other cases.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of November next; and that so much and such parts of all former acts as may be repugnant to this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, December 27, 1854.

[CHAPTER XVIII.]

An Act vesting the Title of the United States to certain Land in the City of Cincinnati.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the title and interest of the United States to the unsold land (if any there be) in fractional section number eleven, in fractional township number four, in fractional range number one, of John Cleve Symme's purchase of lands, within the now State of Ohio, be, and the same hereby is, vested in the corporate authorities of the city of Cincinnati, and their successors in office, and in any other occupants of the same, in severalty, upon payment to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office of the minimum price of land subject to entry: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to impair the legal or equitable rights of any other person or persons to the said land, or to any part thereof.

APPROVED, December 29, 1854.

[CHAPTER XIX.]

An Act to Provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Territory of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to defray the contingent expenses for the government of the territory of Nebraska for the remainder of the present fiscal year, the former appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars having been drawn from the treasury by the late Governor Burt, and by reason of his death unavailable for the present, it being the true intent and meaning of this act that not more than fifteen hundred dollars shall be expended for said contingencies, within this fiscal year.

APPROVED, December 30, 1854.

[CHAPTER XX.]

An Act giving the consent of Congress to the Cession by the State of Massachusetts to the State of New York, of the District of Boston Corner.

Whereas, the commonwealth of Massachusetts, by an act of its legislature, approved May fourteeth, A. D., eighteen hundred and fifty-three, ceded the sovereignty and jurisdiction over that portion of its territory known as the district of Boston Corner, situated in the southwesterly corner, of said commonwealth, and westerly of the southwest line of the town of Mount Washington, in the county of Berkshire and commonwealth aforesaid, to the State of New York, said act not to take effect, however, until the Congress of the United States shall consent to such cession and annexation:

And whereas, the State of New York, by an act of its legislature, passed July twenty-first, A. D., eighteen hundred and fifty-three, accepted the sovereignty and jurisdiction over that portion of the territory of Massachusetts above described, and known as the district of Boston Corner, upon the terms, and subject to the provisions expressed in said act of cession, as appears by certified copies of said acts filed in the office of the clerk of the House of Representatives:

And whereas, for the better defining the limits and extent of the territory above-mentioned, commissioners on behalf of said States of Massachusetts and New York, duly authorized for that purpose, have caused an accurate survey and map to be made of said territory, and sufficient monuments to be erected in and along its eastern boundary line, as required by said acts, a copy of said survey and map, duly authenticated, having also been filed in the office of said clerk: Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of the Congress of the Umted States be, and the same is hereby given to said cession and annexation.

APPROVED, January 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER XXI.]

An Act for the Liquidation of the Penitentiary Indebtedness.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of seven thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-two cents is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to liquidate the present indebtedness of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia.

APPROVED, January 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER XXIII.]

Bn Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish an Auxiliary Watch for the Protection of Public and Private Property in the City of Washington, approved August twenty three, eighteen hundred and forty two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the said auxiliary watch shall receive an annual compensation of six hundred dollars, commencing with the present fiscal year, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the above-recited act, and of the act approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty three, fixing the compensation of the said auxiliary watch, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, January 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER XXV.]

An Act to continue in force, for a limited time, the Provisions of the Act of Congress of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty one, and the Second Section of its Supplement of eighteenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty four, so as to enable the Board of Land Commissioners in California to close their Adjudications of Private Land Titles in that State, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act of Congress approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty one, "to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," and of the second section of the act of eighteenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty four, continuing the same in force, be further continued in force for the term of one year, and no longer, from the third March, eighteen hundred and fifty five.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the United States district attorney for the northern district of California be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ assistant counsel to aid him in defending the interests of the United States in the land suits for the adjudication of such claims before the district court, at a salary not exceeding three thousand six hundred dollars per annum, and also to employ such clerical force, not exceeding two persons, at a compensation of one hundred and fifty dollars per month each; the services of said assistant counsel, and the clerical force aforesaid, not to continue beyond the exigencies of the service, nor longer than the term of one year from the period of their several appointments.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, or either of them, may issue the writ of subpœna requiring the attendance of witnesses before the said board, and that for any contempt in refusing obedience to such writ, the said board shall have the same power to inflict punishment now possessed by the district court of the United States.

APPROVED, Janunry 10, 1855.

[CHAPTER LV.]

An Act making Appropriations for the construction of certain Military Roads in the Territories of Nebraska and Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the construction of military roads in the Territories of Nebraska and Washington, to wit: For the construction of a military road from the Great Falls of the Missouri River, in the Territory of Nebraska, to intersect the military road now established leading from Walla Walla to Puget's Sound, thirty thousand dollars. For the construction of a military road from the Dalles of the Columbia to Columbia City Barracks, twenty five thousand dollars. For the construction of a military road from Columbia City Barracks to Fort Steilacoon on Puget's Sound, thirty thousand dollars. The said military roads shall be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War.

APPROVED, February 6, 1855.

[CHAPTER LXX.]

An Act changing the Appropriation for the Erection of a Building in the City of Milwaukie, for a Custom House, Post Office, and the United States Courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu and place of the appropriation and provision in section two, of chapter two hundred and forty two, approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, for the erection of a building therein described, in the city of Milwaukie, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be constructed, at the said city of Milwaukie, for the accommodation of the custom house, post office, and United States courts, a building of stone or brick, with fire proof floors, constructed of iron beams and brickwork, iron roof, shutters, and sills; eighty five feet by sixty feet, sixty feet in height from the foundation; to cost not more than eighty eight thousand dollars; which said sum of eighty eight thousand dollars, with ten per cent. on the said sum for cost of superintendence of erection and other contingent expenses, is hereby appropriated for this object out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, February 10, 1855.

[CHAPTER LXXII.]

An Act to secure the right of Citizenship to Children of Citizens of the United States born out of the Limits thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That persons heretofore born, or hereafter to be born, out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or shall be at the time of their birth citizens of the United States, shall be deemed and considered and are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States: *Provided, however*, That the rights of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any woman who might lawfully be naturalized under the existing laws, married, or who shall be married to a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be a citizen.

APPROVED, February 10, 1855.

[CHAPTER LXXIII.]

An Act to divide the State of Ohio into two Judicial Districts, and to provide for holding the District and Circuit Courts of the United States therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Ohio be, and the same is hereby, divided into two judicial districts, in the following manner, to wit: The counties of Belmont, Guernsey, Muskingum, Licking, Franklin, Madison, Champaign, Shelby, and Mercer, together with all that part of the State lying south of the above mentioned counties, shall compose one district to be called the southern district of Ohio, and a court shall be held for the said district at the city of Cincinnati, and all the remaining part of said State shall compose another district, to be called the northern district of Ohio, and a court shall be held for the same in the city of Cleaveland, in said State.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be two terms of the circuit and district courts begun and held in each of said districts, to wit: At the city of Cincinnati, for the southern district, on the third Tuesdays of April and October, and at the city of Cleveland, for the northern district, on the second Tuesdays of July and November, in each year; and the said courts are hereby authorized to hold adjourned terms, when the business before the court shall, in the opinion of the court, require it.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all suits and other proceedings, of whatever name or nature, now pending in the circuit or district courts of the United States for the district of Ohio, shall be tried and disposed of in the circuit and district courts respectively, for the southern district of Ohio, in the same manner as the same would have been in case said State had not been divided into two districts; and for that purpose the jurisdiction is reserved to said courts in the southern district, and the clerk of the circuit and district courts, for the present district of Ohio, shall remove the records and files of said circuit and district courts to the city of Cincinnati, and do, and perform all the duties appertaining to his office within the southern district; and all process and other proceedings taken or issued, or made returnable to the circuit or district court for the present district of Ohio, shall be returnable at the next term of the said courts respectively, in the southern district of Ohio.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That upon the application of any party to any suit now pending, which would have been commenced in the northern district, if this act had been in force before the commencement of said suit, the proper court may, and if all parties consent, shall order that the same be removed for further proceedings to the proper court for the northern district; and thereupon, the clerk shall transmit all the papers in the cause, with a transcript of the order of the removal, to the clerk of the court to which the suit shall be removed, and all further proceedings shall be had in said court as if the suit had been originally commenced therein.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the present judge of the district of Ohio be, and he is hereby, assigned to hold said courts in the southern district of Ohio, and shall exercise the same jurisdiction, and perform the same duties, within said district, as he now exercises and performs within his present district.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That final process upon any judgment or decree entered in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Ohio, and all other process for the enforcement of any order of said courts, respectively, in any cause now pending therein, except causes removed as hereinbefore provided, shall be issued from and made returnable to the proper court for the southern district of Ohio, and may run and be executed by the marshal of said southern district in any part of said State.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there be appointed a district judge for the said northern district of Ohio; who shall possess the same powers, and do and perform all such duties in his district as are now enjoined or in anywise appertaining to the present district judge for the district of Ohio, and the district judge of each district shall be entitled to the same compensation as by law is provided for the present judge for the district of Ohio.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That there be appointed one person as district attorney, and one person as marshal, for said southern district; whose terms of appointment and service, as well as duties and emoluments, shall be the same with those respectively appertaining to the said offices in the district of Ohio; and said marshal shall give the same bond that other marshals are required to give, to be approved and recorded as now directed by law. *Provided*, That the present district attorney of the district of Ohio shall be the district attorney of the northern district, but shall retain the charges of all suits already commenced until final termination, unless the President of the United States shall otherwise direct; and the present marshal of the district of Ohio shall be the marshal of the northern district, during their respective official terms.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all suits hereafter to be brought in either of said courts, not of a local nature, shall be brought in the court of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may sue in either and send a duplicate writ against the defendants, directed to the marshal of the other district, on which an indorsement shall be made that the writ thus sent is a copy of a writ sued out of the court of the proper district; and the said writs, when executed and returned into the office from whence they issued, shall constitute one suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.

APPROVED, February 10, 1855.

[CHAPTER XCVI.]

An Act to divide the State of Illinois into Two Judicial Districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Illinois be, and the same is hereby, divided into two judicial districts, in the manner following, to wit: The counties of Hancock, McDonough, Peoria, Woodford, Livingston, and Iriquois, and all the counties in the said State, north of them, shall compose one district, to be called the northern district of Illinois, and court shall be held for the said district at the city of Chicago; and the residue of the counties of the said State shall compose another district, to be called the southern district of Illinois, and courts shall be held for the same at the city of Springfield.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be two terms of the circuit and district courts begun and held in each of said districts, to wit: At the city of Chicago, for the northern district, on the first Monday in July and third Monday in December; and at the city of Springfield, for the southern district, on the first Monday in March, and the first Monday in October, in each year; and the said courts are hereby authorized to hold adjourned terms when the business shall, in the opinion of the courts, require it.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all suits and other proceedings of whatever name, or nature, now pending in the circuit or district courts of the United States for the district of Illinois, shall be tried and disposed of in the circuit and district courts respectively for the northern district of Illinois, in the same manner as the same would have been in case said State had not been divided into two districts, and for that purpose the jurisdiction is reserved to the said courts in the northern district; and the clerk of the circuit and district courts of the present district of Illinois shall remove the records and files of the said circuit and district courts to the city of Chicago; and do and perform all duties appertaining to his office within the northern district. And all process or other proceedings taken, or issued, or made returnable to the circuit or district courts of the present district of Illinois, shall be returnable at the next term of the said courts respectively in the northern district of Illinois.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That upon application of any party to any suit now pending which would have been commenced in the southern district, if this act had been in force before the commencement of the said suit, the proper court may, and if all parties consent, shall order that the same be removed for further proceedings to the proper court for the southern district. And thereupon the clerk shall transmit all the papers in the cause with a transcript of all orders taken therein to the clerk of the court to which the suit shall be removed, and all further proceedings shall be had, in said court, as if the said suit had been originally commenced therein.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the present judge of the district of Illinois be, and is hereby, assigned to the northern district of Illinois.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That final process on any judgment or decree entered in the circuit or district courts of the United States for the district of Illinois, and all other process for the enforcement of any order of said courts, respectively, in any cause now pending therein, except causes removed, as hereinbefore provided, shall be issued from and made returnable to the proper court for the northern district of Illinois, and may be directed to and executed by the marshal of the said northern district, in any part of the said State.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there be appointed a district judge for the said southern district of Illinois, and the district judge of each of the said districts shall be entitled to an annual salary of twenty five hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the present district attorney for the district of Illinois shall be the district attorney for the northern district; the present marshal of the district of Illinois, shall be the marshal for the northern district; and the present clerks of the courts for the district of Illinois, shall be the clerk of the courts for the northern district, during their respective official terms.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That there be appointed a district attorney, a marshal, and a clerk of the court, for the southern district.

APPROVED, February 13, 1855.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a Camp Meeting held at Mount Zion Camp Ground, about 13 miles north of Asheville, in Buncombe county, commencing Friday before the second Sabbath in September next. The Preaching brethren East of the Blue Ridge, of the Methodist Protestant Church of the North Carolina District, are cordially invited to come over and help us. Signed in behalf of the Quarterly Meeting Conference of the M. P. Church of Buncombe circuit.

P. W. EDWARDS, *Sec.*